



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

so have lain in consequence of the head ; but the *knee* of *Cassiopea* is now in $\circ 13^{\circ} 24'$ in antecedence of the Comet , whose Tail lay not therefore in consequence , but in antecedence of the line passing through its head and the Sun, at about an angle of 10 degrees.

Next Night , being that following the 23 of *April* , I again waited for the Comets rising ; but the Heavens were thick of scattered Clouds, and most where the Comet rose, so that I almost despaired of seeing it ; till about $\frac{3}{4}$ of an hour after two I saw its Tail, which appeared much shorter than last morning through a break of the Clouds ; which soon after opening wider I saw the head too, and halting I measured its distance. *April 23* at $14^h 51'$ *p. m* from *Mirach* $21^{\circ} 09'$; but before I could get the plain of the Sextant to *Algol*, the Clouds came over the Comet again, and I could see it no more.

Hence, and from a course Observation of it sent me by an ingenious Friend, I found its motion was direct, and its latitude decreasing. I hoped nevertheless I might see it again in the Evenings following , and waited for it ; but though they proved sometimes clear I could never find it, and I believed, that hence forward to us it would be unobservable.

An Account of some Books :

- I. *The Natural History of OXFORDSHIRE, being an Essay toward the Natural History of ENGLAND: By Robert Plot, LL. D. Printed at the Theater in Oxford, 1677, in fol.*

THe worthy and learned Author of this Work, having very generously undertaken to make a fuller and stricter survey of the Natural and Artificial things of *England*, than hath been made hitherto, and being induced to this undertaking by the consideration of advancing thereby both the knowledge of *Nature*, and the business of *Trade* ; hath begun to execute this Noble design by giving us a very particular account of what occurred to him , for the most part upon his own personal enquiry, in *Oxfordshire*. An attempt so considerable, that if it were pursued by fit persons all over the World with care, judgment and diligence , would in time produce a just *History of Nature*, and furnish both the Philosopher with good Materials to work with, and generally all sorts of men with the pleasant and useful knowledge of the riches and wonders of the World.

The Method, observed by our Author in this County, and doubtless to be observed by him in others, is, that he considers,
 1. Natural things, such as Nature either hath retained the same from the beginning, or freely produces in her ordinary course, as *Animals, Plants*, and the *universal Furniture of the World*.
 2. *Nature's Extravagances and Defects*, occasioned either by the Exuberancy of matter, or Obstinacy of impediments, as in *Monsters*.
 3. As Nature is restrain'd, forced, fashion'd, or determined by *Artificial Operations*.

More particularly he observeth what is remarkable in the Heavens and Air, in Waters, in Earths, Sands, Clays, Stones: Again, in Trees and Plants, where he discovers several, unknown before at the *Oxonian* Physick-garden, and others not ordinarily found in this County; together with divers unusual grains sown in the same. Moreover, in Animals, with things uncommon, attending them. To all which he subjoyns many things of *Art*, he met with in this Country.

To give the Reader, out of this curious and vast Collection, a few Samples; I shall take notice, of an Echo, repeating distinctly 17 syllables in the day time, and twenty in the night, in *Woodstock-park*: Of Petrifying waters at *North-Aston, Sommer-ton, &c.* Of a sort of Sand, which when washed and duly order'd, is sold by retail at 20 shillings a Bushel, at *Kingham*: Of excellent Fire- and Weather-stones, at *Teynton* and *Horton*: Of Marble, at *Bletchington*: Of *Lapides Judaici*, at *Heddington*: Of two sorts of Pear-trees, bearing twice a year, the one at *Stanlake*, call'd the Hundred pound pear, the other at *Latchford*, called the Pear of Paradise: Of a rath-ripe *Barley*, sow'd and return'd again into the Barn in two months time, fetched from *Patney* in *Wiltshire*: Of a great spreading Oak, from boughs end to boughs end 108 feet; under the shadow of which, 4300 men may sufficiently be shelter'd: Of a great Old Elm in *Magdalen-Colledge Grove*, barked quite round for many years, and pithless, yet lives; and of another great Elm having three Trunks, issued out of one root, in *St. John Bapt. Colledge* in *Oxford*: Of a white Linnet, at *Deddington*: Of two Salmons, the one something above, the other something under, a yard in length, catch't in a small Brook that a man may easily step over, not above one furlong from the Spring-head, about 200 miles from the Rivers mouth, at *Lillington-Lovel*:

Of

Of a Hog near thirteen hands high, at *Upper-Tadmerton*: Of a Cow, at *Newington*, which whilst a Calf, before she was eleven months old, produced another; which Animals carrying their burthen usually no less than 9 months, we must either admit, that this Cow took Bull at ten or eleven weeks old, or that the Cow her self was at first brought forth pregnant of another. Of Deer in *Cornbury park*, which being for a while (in part at least) turn'd into a Cony-warren, the Deer upon it had all *dwarf* heads, the most of them irregular, though the Deer themselves were well grown; but as soon as the Warren was destroyed by the present proprietor, the Deer came again to have as *fair branched* heads as any Deer whatever in the adjoining Forrest: Of a Woman of sixty years old, brought to bed of a Son, both now living, at *Shetford*; and of another of 63 years old, then with Child, when the Author wrote: Of a Woman of 36 years of Age, married, wanting half an inch of a yard in height; born at *Milcomb*: Of some persons, whereof three are in the hundred year of their age; one, died at the age of 103; another, of the age of 112; a third, of the age of 114 years: See p. 19 and p. 212.

Of the things of *Art*, I shall here take notice, 1. of Sr. *Christopher Wrens* contrivance of a *Weather-clock*, in order to compose a History of Seasons; with observations which are the most healthful or contagious to Men or Beasts; which, the harbingers of Blights, Mildews, Smut, or any other accidents attending Men, Cattle, or Grain; so that at length being instructed in the Causes of these Evils, we may the easier prevent or find remedies for them. 2. Of a Clock lately contrived by Mr. *John Jones*, which moves by the Air, equally exprest out of Bellows: 3. Of Gunpowder invented by *Fryer Bacon*, and of the Telescope known to the same: 4. Of an Instrument of Sir *Chr. Wrens*, which measures the quantity of Rain that falls, which as soon as 'tis full, empties it self; whereby at the years end it is easie to compute how much has fallen upon such a quantity of ground for all that time; in order to discover the Theory of Springs, Exhalations, &c. 5. Of the Arts and Ways, by which the several sorts of Soyls are tilled in *Oxfordshire*. 6. Of the Manufacture of the Stone- or *Colleen*-wares, as Bottles, Juggs, &c. as also of the discover'd Mystery of the *Hessian* Wares, whereby Vessels are made to retain all sorts of penetrating

ting Salts and Spirits; likewise of an Art of making a certain *English* Earth as white and transparent as *Porcelain*: All three by Mr. *Dwight*. 6. Of an excellent way to prevent the firing of Ricks of Hay and Stacks of Corn; as also of several ways of preserving the latter from being eaten by Rats and Mice; whereof one is, by a peculiar kind of Rats-bane, that kills no Creatures but those for which it is designed, except *Poultry*: See p. 257. 259. 8. Of a successful way of grafting white *Frontinac* upon the *Parfly* Vine; and the early *Red-cluster* or *Current-grape* upon the *Fox grape*. 9. Of a way of fattening Hogs with so much husbandry and so little trouble, that they cannot spoil a Bean. 10. Of a Mill, that grinds both *Apples* for Cider, and *Wheat* to Flower, which it sifts at the same time into four different finenesses; as also *Oats*, which it culls from the husk, and winnows from the chaff, into pure Oatmeal; lastly *Mustard*. All which is performed at *Tusmore* by one Horse and Man; together, or severally. 11. Of another Mill, that grinds Corn, cuts Stones, and bores Guns, altogether or severally, at *Hanwell*. 12. Of a very ingenious device of making flat floors or roofs of *short* pieces of Timber, continued to a great breadth without either Arch-work or Pillar to support them, being sustained only by the side-Walls and their own texture; by which means many times the defect of *long* timber, or mistakes of Workmen, are supplied and rectified without any prejudice to the building; together with a demonstration of this Work, given by Dr. *Wallis* in his Book *De Motu*. 13. Of the rare flat Floor of the *Theatre* in *Oxford*, unsupported by Pillars, and whose main beams are made of *divers* pieces of Timber, from side-wall to side-wall 80 foot over one way, and 70 the other, whose Lockages are quite different from any other, and in many other particulars perhaps not to be parallel'd. 14. Of the curious and significant Painting of the Theater, largely explained. 14. Of the Art of sinking a Colour a considerable depth into the body of polish'd white Marble, by application of it to the outside only; by Mr. *Bird*. 16. Of an invention of *Etching*, perform'd in a very curious and speedy way, by Sir *Chr. Wren*. 17. Of Mr. *Lee's* Loom of weaving Silk-stockings. 18. Of the *Banqueting* Trade improved at *Witney*. 19. An Account of the *Starch-trade* of *Oxford*. 20. Of a way of teaching deaf and dumb persons not only to understand what they

they read, but also to speak and read intelligibly, by Dr. *Holder* and Dr. *Wallis*. 21. Of the Invention of an Universal Character, or Philosophical Language, by Mr. *Dalgarno* and Dr. *Job. Wilkins*, late L. Bishop of *Chester*. 22. A straight line found out equal to a Cycloid, by Sir *Chr. Wren*; and a straight line found equal to a Curve, by Mr. *William Neil*. 23. A new Method, called the *Arithmetic of Infinites*, for the more expedit and effectual Inquiry into the Quadrature of Curvilinear figures, or other difficult Problems in Geometry, by Dr. *Wallis*. 24. Of considerable phænomena of Musick discover'd by Mr. *Pigot* and Mr. *Noble*, shewing, that though Viol- or Lute-strings rightly tuned do affect one another, yet most of them do it not in all places alike, as hath till now been supposed: Concerning which phænomena in all their cases, an exquisite solution hath been given by the Reverend and Learned Doctor *Narcissus Marsh*, Principal of *St. Alban Hall* in *Oxford*; which particular was for want of information omitted in *Numb.* 134 of these *Traacts*, where this matter was briefly spoken of, and from whence the Reader ought to have been directed for more satisfaction to this History, we are now describing; wherein 'tis fully deliver'd, p. 288, & seqq. 25. Of the Invention of the Lympheducts, by Mr. *Jellif* of *Oxford*. 26. Of the many excellent Discoveries, made by Dr. *Willis* in his Book of Fermentation, of the Brain, of the Soul of Brutes, of the Pharmaceutice, &c. 27. Of Injecting liquors into the Veins of Animals, by Sir *Chr. Wren*; and of Transfusing Blood out of one Animal into another, by Dr. *Lower*. To all, which the Author would have added the mention of some of the many and new Experiments of the Noble Mr. *Boyle*, had he distinctly known, which of them were made by him at *Oxford*.

The whole is concluded with a particular Chapter of the *Antiquities* to be found in *Oxfordshire*; but having been already somewhat prolix in my account of this History, I must forbear to mention any particulars of that Chapter, and desire the Reader, to repair as well for this, as many other considerable Observations, to the Book it self.

II. *L'ARCHITECTURE NAVALE, avec le ROUTIER des Indes Orientales & Occidentales: Par le Sieur Dassié; à Paris 1677. in 4º.*

THE Author of this Book would have his Reader look upon it no other wise than a small Essay or Forerunner of abundance

dance of excellent researches of his Curiosity, which he saith he is preparing for the publick. His main design in this work he affirms to have been no other, than to reduce into Art, as methodically as he could, a Science so necessary and useful to the State, to render it familiar, and to quicken those that are knowing in the Mathematicks and in Naval Architecture, to enquire after infallible ways of making Ships sail better, and to find out the just weight of a Ships burden, and its true Symmetry, and so to bring this Art to perfection.

The Order, by him observ'd in this Treaty, is this: In the *first* Book he delivers the Terms of Geometry, and the Use of the Compasses necessary to represent the plan and the proportion of a Ship; as also the usual Terms of Marine; the Definitions of the several sorts of Vessels; the Proportions and Measures of all the parts of a Ship, exhibited in their several figures; a general Description of all the Instruments, Workmen, and other necessaries for equipping a Fleet to go to Sea; together with an account of the Charges of building a Man of War of 106, and of another of 115 feet by the Keel. To which is added a list of the Officers, necessary to command and defend a Man of War; as also the Number and Names of the Men of War and their Officers now in the service of his *French* Majesty.

In the *second* Book, he gives the explication of the Terms for the building of a Gally and Chaloup; and withal enumerates the several parts of them, represented also by their figures; adding likewise a general Description of all necessaries for fitting out such Vessels, so as to keep six Months at Sea; together with the Orders of his King touching the Salutes at Sea.

The *third* Book contains the Tables of Longitude and Latitude of Places, and likewise of the Tydes, and their Currents; together with the Rout, Courses and Distances of the principal Ports of all the four parts of the World, and the Shallows, Rocks and other dangers therein.

And forasmuch as the Building of Ships serves principally for Trade, the Author hath, for the sake of Merchants, annexed the *Routier* of the *East* and *West-Indies*, extracted out of the most modern and best Authors, containing above 30 Navigations, together with the proper Seasons to make those Voyages, and the several Soundings, Ankerings, and Sea-ports: Promising withal to publish in due time another Treatise under the Title of, *The Science of the Pilot*.

Having

Having thus given the Reader a general view of the whole, it may not be amiss, to acquaint him with some particularities to be found in this Treatise. As,

1. That in the *first* part of it there is to be found a particular explication of the Proportion to be observed in the building of Ships from 60 feet by the Keel, to Ships of 140 feet; and likewise of the proportion to be observed for Men of War, from 400 Tuns upwards to 2000 Tuns; together with a *Table* to find the proportions for Men of War of the several rates, and for the several parts of them, and their respective Guns.

2. A List of the *French Fleet* in the year 1671.

3. A List of the Men of War built since the year 1671.

4. A particular Discourse of the General motion of the Sea, which this Author, amongst many others, affirms to be from East to West, inclining towards the North when the Sun hath passed the Equinoctial Northward; and that, during the time the Sun is in the Northern Signs; but the contrary way, after the Sun hath repassed the said Equinoctial Southward: Adding, that when this general motion is changed, the diurnal flux is changed likewise; whence it comes to pass, that the Tides in divers places come in during one part of the year, and go out the other; as on the coasts of *Norway* in the *Indies*, at *Goa*, *Cochin-China*, &c. where whilst the Sun is in the Summer-signs, the Sea runs to the shoar, when in the Winter-signs, from it. On the most Southern coasts of *Tunquin* and *China*, for the six Summer-months the diurnal course runs from the North with the Ocean; but the Sun having repassed the Line towards the South, the Course declines also Southward. Those that sail from the coast of *Peru* Westward, when the Sun is in the Equinoctial, have the Winds and Tides directly from East to West, between the Tropicks, and in a little time Ships arrive from the *Molucques* to *Peru*. But when the Sun is in the Northern signs, the course of the Sea and the Wind tends Northward: And the Sun being in his greatest declination, in the Tropick of *Cancer*, the Winds and Tides of the East extend themselves unto the 30th degree of *Northern* Latitude, and sometimes further. On the contrary, those that sail in the Southern Hemisphere, are obliged to approach to the Line to meet the Eastern Winds. Again, when the Sun hath passed the Line Southward, the Eastern Winds and Tides extend themselves unto the 40th degree of *Southern* Latitude; and therefore those

that navigate in the Northern Hemisphere, are constrain'd in the *Pacific* Sea to decline Southward to the Equinoctial, to meet the Winds and Tides of the East for the *Molucques* and *Philippines*.

5. Notice is taken, that, some years since, a motion hath been found in the Ocean, that gives a slight motion to the whole Ocean in general; not that 'tis visible, but yet sufficiently perceived by Pilots: Forasmuch as the *English* have observ'd, that they sail more speedily, with the same wind, in going from *England* to *Spain*, than from *Spain* to *England*. The *Spaniards* also have noted, that they sometimes went out of *Spain* into the *West-Indies* in 24 hours; but, that they could not return, how favourable soever the weather was to them, in less than four months.

6. Concerning the particular Voyages, described in the *Routier* above-intimated, they are, 1. A Voyage from *France* to the *Cape of Good Hope*. 2. From the *Cape of Lopo Gonsalves* to the *River Congo* and *Angola*, on the coast of *Guiny* and *Ethiopia*. 3. From *Lisbon* to *Malacca* in October, to arrive there in April, which is the time that the West-winds reign on the *Indian* Coasts. 4. From the *Cape of Good Hope* to *Mosambique* and *Goa*, when one passeth betwixt the Firm land and the Isle of *St. Laurentz*. 5. From *Mosambique* to *Goa* in August; unto the end of which it is good to part, without staying any longer. 6. From *Mosambique* to *Goa*, in the end of March. 7. From the *Cape of Good Hope*, without the Isle of *St. Laurentz*, for *Goa* or *Cochin*. 8. Voyage toward the coast of *Africa*, when the Ship is East of the *Garayes* and of *Saja de Malla*, the season being past, and the provision spent, so that there is no likelyhood of a possibility of arriving on the coast of *India*, and that one is constrained to winter at *Mombasa* or *Mosambique*, which is the shortest way that can be taken. 9. From *Mombasa* to *Goa*, in March and April. 10. A voyage that may be made, when a Ship comes in the after-season to the *Cape of Good Hope*, and takes her course between *Terra ferma* and *St. Laurentz*. 11. From *Goa* to the *Cape of Good Hope* by *Mosambique*, passing between the *Terra ferma* and *St. Laurentz*. 12. From *Cochin* to the *Cape of Good Hope* by *Mosambique*. 13. From *Goa* to the C. of *Good Hope*, by passing without *St. Laurentz*, which is the old rout. 14. From the *Cape of Good Hope* to *Lisbon*, by the Isle of *St. Helena*. 15. From the
Cape

Cape of *Good Hope* to *Lisbon* again , by the coast of *Angola*. 16. From *Angola* to *Lisbon*. 17. From *Lisbon* to *Malacca*, in October, to arrive there in April, which is the time of the West-winds reign on the *Indian* Coasts. 18. From *Lisbon* to *Malacca* in the season of February and March. 19. From *Malacca* to *Lisbon*. 20. From *Malacca* to *Macao* in *China*. 21. From the Isles of *Canton* and the coast of *China* towards *Nyngpo* and *Nanquin*. 22. From *Lampacon* near *Macao* towards *Japan*, as far as the Isle of *Firando*. 23. From *Macao* to *Japan* and the Isle of *Cabexuma*, as far as to the Haven of *Languasque*. 24. What course is to be taken to enter into the haven of *Languasque* in *Japan*. 25. Rout held by the Pilots from *Provence* to the *East-Indies*. 26. From the Isle of *Gomera*, one of the Canaries, to the *Antilles*, and thence to *Cartagena*, and *Nombre de Dios*, and so to the *Havana*. 27. The course and true marks from the Isle *Desfrada*, as far as the coast of *Cartagena*, *Nombre de Dios*, *New Spain*, and the Canal of *Havana*. 28. From *Cape Vert* to *Brasil*, and to know the Coast and Havens of the said Country of *Brasil*, as far as to the River *della Plata*. 29. From *Todos los Santos*, on the coast of *Brasil*. 30. From *Rio des Ilhas*, on the same coast. 31. To the haven, *Porto Seguro*, on the same coast. 32. To the haven called *Spirito Santo*, on the same coast. 33. From *Spir. Santo* to the Bay of *St. Vincent*. 34. From the Cape *Frio*, as far as *Rio della Plata*, with the particulars thereof. 35. The Ankrings and Soundings in the Roads and Havens of the *Mare Glaciale* and the *White Sea*. 36. The Soundings of the Havens of the *Baltique*, and the *German* Sea; as also of the Coast of *England*, beginning from the *Cape of Cornwall*, and so on; likewise of *Ireland*, *France*, *Biscay*, *Gallicia*, *Portugal*, the Coasts of *Africa*, the Isles of *Tercera* and the *Canaries*, of *America*, and particularly of *Virginia*, *Florida*, and *New Spain*.

III. *Philosophical Dialogues concerning the PRINCIPLES of Natural Bodies*; by W. Simpson, M.D. Lond. 1677.

THE Learned and Industrious Author of these Dialogues endeavours to deliver in them a confirmation of the *Corpuscularian* Philosophy, taking in *Seminal Principles* and *Ferments* to make up the generality of Mixt bodies in the World. Where he understands by *Seminal Principles* certain minute portions of *Acid* and *Sulphur*, concentred and wrapt up by the
 Author

Author of Nature in small rayments of Matter, which Principles are to him the Mechanical Agents included in all those bodies commonly called *Seeds*; not but that these Principles themselves are also material, and, in his opinion, ultimately reducible into *Water* (which he would have the Material Principle of all Concretes,) but with this difference, that they are pure and very subtile parts (engaged in grosser ones) adapted for that motion; which he supposes absolutely necessary in the fabrick of all Mixts. By *Ferments* he means the aforesaid Principles, (or Seminal sparks hidden in matter) actually put into motion, and by the variety of that motion producing the variety of bodies.

This signification of his Seminal and Fermental principles he illustrates by the Generation both of *Vegetables* and *Animals*; esteeming the said generation to be no other than a natural Evolution or Expansion of the implanted Seminal principles contained in the minute Seed or *Embryo*, and rendered fruitful or prolific by the odour of a spirituous ferment. So that these Seminal Principles, carried on by a mutual collision of Mechanical Agents, are, to him, the very groundwork of all natural *Fire* in bodies, and that these little Fires, harboured in so many minute portions of Matter as there are variety of things, give motion and vigour to every body wherewith they are clothed. Moreover, the Author considering Bodies in their Generation, and Mutation, and reducing them to their several *Classes*, he finds, there are seven Complications, or seven ways of Aggregations of his Principles, Acids and Sulphurs; and consequently so many sorts of Fires, hid in the bosom of things, according to those seven Modifications of the Principles, by which they variously combine to the raising of bodies, and to the dissolving of them again.

And these seven Complications he thus reckons up: The *first* is, when the Principles combine in such a peculiar Collision, as that the *Ethereal* matter is interwoven therewith, and is fomented by a continual supply from the perpetual circulation of that *Æther*; of which sort he makes the *Solar* Fires to be, because made from the same principles that the Solar rays are: such as Light and Heat in the Macrocosm.

The *second* is, when the aforesaid Principles do accost each other by a *gentle* collision, either progressive from the Center,

as Generation ; or retrogressive from the superficies, as Putrefaction.

The *third* is, when the Principles by a *stronger* and more sensible collision hit each other ; which he distinguishes into *Natural* and *Artificial* ; the *former*, such as is manifest among Vegetables in their ripened Juices, whose principles struggle (in our Authors language) with stronger collisions : The *latter*, such as is seen in every effervescence between factitious Alcalies and Acids.

The *fourth* is the most high and rapid motion the Principles are capable of, and whence results the *ratio formalis* of Culinary or common Fire ; and by which complication the phænomena belonging to that Fire, may be solved.

The *fifth* is, when the Principles, after they are by the most rapid collision brought to an ignition, are transmitted from their own into other bodies, where having penetrated, they are by a kind of fixation locked up, and so become the causes of divers *phenomena* ; as it is apparent in the *Calces* of Mettals made in *forma sicca*, as of Lead, Iron, Mercury, &c.

The *sixth* is, when the Principles are complicated by a certain colligation ; thence by our Author called *Ignes colliquativi*, and by him distinguish'd in *Cautical*, *Corrosive*, and *Putrefactive*. The *first* again into *Lixivial* (as the fixt Alcalies of Plants, fixt Nitre, *Calx vive*,) and *Vesicatory*, as Chymical Oyls, Cantharides, and some Plants. The *second* (which are the *Corrosive*) take their original from Mineral principles colligated by force of Fire ; whence all corrosive *Menstrua*. The *third*, namely the *putrefactive*, is made threefold again, *Pestilential*, *Venemous*, and *properly Putrefactive* : Concerning all which, he refers us to his *Tentamen Physiologicum*, intended to be published by him.

The *seventh* and last complication is, when the Principles are fixed by an intimate and radical union ; whence arise Fires *sui generis*, which by reason of the fixity and the inseparable connexion of the principles, suffer no deflagration of parts, nor any injuries by our strongest fire ; such as to him are the *Philosophical Elixir*, the liquor *Alkalest*, and the *Mercurius Philosophorum*.

So far his Seven Complications ; which whether they are consonant to the nature of things, and comprehensive enough to expli-

explicate all phenomena of the World by, must be left to the professed and sagacious Searchers of Nature to determine.

IV. *A New Treatise of CHYMISTRY, &c. written in French by Christopher Glafer, and now faithfully Englished by F. R. S. London, 1677. in 8^o.*

THIS Author having reflected upon the causes, why many have declaimed against Chymical Writers and even against Chymistry it self, maketh it his business in this Treatise to publish a short and easie method for the happy attainment of all the most necessary preparations of Chymistry; assuring us, that the considering Reader shall find therein nothing tedious, superfluous, or defective in any matter that deserves to be known, and that, though indeed the Preparations of all Chymical matters cannot be found therein, yet sufficient Examples of them will be had from it; affirming withal, that he hath deliver'd no operation, but what he has made and well experienced himself, and what any one, following the Rules by him prescribed, may do after him.

As for the *Theory*, he speaks succinctly, yet seems to say so much of it as may suffice for direction to the Preparations: performing his operations on *Minerals, Vegetables, and Animals*, and proceeding therein orderly, without omitting any necessary directions.

Advertisement.

DISTANCES WITHOUT SCALE and COMPASS:
A New large Map of England full six foot square, wherein computed and measured Miles are entred in figures: Designed by Mr. John Adams in the Inner-Temple. Sold by Mr. Gregory King at the East corner-Piazza house of Jame's-street Covent-Garden; Mr. John Smith Teacher of the Viol and Guitar at the Mermaid, next door to the Bull-head Tavern in Cheap-side; Mr. Thomas Bassett at the George near St. Dunstons Church in Fleetstreet; and Mr. Richard Chiswel at the Rose and Crown in St. Pauls Church-yard. Price ready made up Two Guinies.

Imprimatur,

May 31.
1677.

JONAS MOORE R.S.V.Pr.